

The Daily Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
AT
MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAFIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH ON HAND. **WILLIAM BOWEN.** **DAVID WILCOX.**
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitutes one square.
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Congressional Proceedings.

We yield a large portion of our space to-day to the publication of the proceedings of congress, which are of more interest at this time than anything else which we can publish.

How the South Discharges its Constitutional Duties.

We have heretofore published accounts of the lynchings of citizens of this state in Mississippi and Texas, and the driving out from Mississippi of other citizens of our state who have sojournd there for business or health. The Chicago Tribune gives the following account of another Wisconsin man who has been lynched in the south because he is a republican:

A gentleman from Wisconsin, was in our office last evening telling his tale of suffering from the brutality of a vigilance committee in Mississippi. He was led, by conservative talk, into confession that he had voted for Lincoln, but no sooner was that acknowledged made, than he was set upon as if he had been a wolf or a hyena. He luckily escaped with life, but not with a whole skin. A pecuniary interest, not yet adjusted, forbids the publication of his particulars at present; but as soon as ordinary regard for his property, now all at stake, permits, he will prepare a statement for the press, which will illustrate the manner in which the citizens of Mississippi discharge their constitutional duties. At present his wounds speak more forcibly than words to those who see them.

In view of incidents of this kind the legislature of this state will hardly be induced to modify its laws in order to prevent the secession of states which refuse to discharge their constitutional duty of protecting our citizens in their enjoyment of the same rights that the vouchsafe to their own.

SAVING THE UNION.—The members of congress, generally, took a turn at saving the Union, on Wednesday, as may be seen by the proceedings. The best thing that congress can do is to let the secessionists alone—paying no attention to them. As long as they can excite anxiety in the country, they are in their element, but if nobody would notice them for a month to come, their occupation would be gone. Congress can do nothing that will satisfy them—nor can the people of the free states. If the cotton states are determined to secede, no Union propositions or meetings can prevent them from trying it. When they commit an overt act against the laws of the Union, then the president is bound by his oath to put them down. In the meantime the only question with the whole people is shall force be used, or will we permit the seceding states to go out of the Union peacefully. That is a question for the states, and not for congress.

The most unmitigated specimen of doughfaceism we have seen is the resolutions of the Union meeting at Philadelphia. We see, also, that Geo. Wm. Curtis was not permitted to lecture there for fear of a riot. If he had been a South Carolina fire eater there would have been no trouble, but he would have been obsequiously pressed to say what he pleased, though every word might have been treason or abuse of the north!

The South Carolina secession convention meets next Monday, when she will probably declare herself out of the Union. The secession conventions of Alabama and Mississippi meet on the 7th of January; Florida on the 3d, and Georgia on the 16th of January. Other southern states, except Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, have called special sessions of their legislatures.

Application has been made by South Carolina to Secretary Floyd to purchase a quantity of rifled muskets with sword bayonets. Mr. Miles, who made the application in person, was answered by the secretary of war that he had no power to sell the public arms, except those condemned on inspection.

The Kansas famine grows in its hideous proportions. It is said that not less than 50,000 people must be sustained for some months. If congress has power to send a ship load of provisions to Ireland to mitigate the famine in that country, can they not aid Kansas a little? They should withdraw their attention, for a short time, from the rebellious state of South Carolina, and send food and clothing to the starving women and children of Kansas.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.—Milford (Del.) Peninsula News and Advertiser publishes the able speech of Senator Doolittle, delivered in the U. S. senate in January last, on the slavery question, and calls attention to it as a "masterly discussion of an important question." Sen. D. is doing as much as any other man to spread light in the border slave states, and it is a hopeful sign of the times that such speeches as his should find favor there.

Minnie, the famous rifle-maker, devotes his whole life to the improvement of fire arms. He is always experimenting, and may some day produce still greater results.

Prince Napoleon's proposed trip to this country is again talked of in Paris, and now appears to be fully decided upon. As upon the occasion of his trip to the Arctic Sea, he will be accompanied by several men of letters, professors and artists.

A couple of old toppers in some way got into a quarrel, and, for a time, hurled all the approved blackguardism of the pot-house at each other, when one determined to extinguish the other immediately. "Go, I have no more to say, I spare you," said he, "as I do a glass of water."

An experienced old stager says, if you make love to a widow who has a daughter twice your age, you had better begin by declaring that you thought they were sisters.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

HOUSE.—The speaker, pursuant to an order of yesterday, called the various states for propositions relating to the present condition of the country.

Mr. Thayer submitted a series of resolutions declaring among other things that the representatives of the people regarded as their duty to forget all parties and sections, and devote themselves honestly and earnestly to the duties of the hour. He said that the public welfare for their own advantage, thus creating animosity between the states, are wholly unworthy of the confidence of the American people. That the present unfriendly feeling has arisen from the usurpations of congress and the executive. That the rights of American citizens are above congress and the president, and that territorial governments should not be compelled to derive their powers from their constituents. That there shall be no legislation whatever on the subject of slavery. That every congressional district shall be entitled to one presidential elector, and each state to two on a general ticket.

Mr. John Cochrane submitted a preamble declaring a conflict of opinion dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the Union concerning the true intent and meaning of the constitution relative to African slavery, and proposing amendments to the constitution to establish a dividing line similar to the Missouri compromise line, prohibiting congress from passing laws interfering with the interstate slave trade, or the rights of slaveholders in transit, or temporarily sojourning in non-slaveholding states, and declaring all state laws impairing or infringing on the fugitive slave law, null and void.

Mr. Adams submitted resolutions declaratory of non-interference as the true remedy; that all state laws in conflict with the constitution and laws of congress ought to be repealed, that the fugitive slave law and all other laws of the land ought to be respected and obeyed and no obstacle thrown in the way of their execution, that the constitution is the result of compact, and compromise, and can only be preserved in the exercise of a similar spirit.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Union committee to inquire and report whether the personal liberty bills are in conflict with the constitution. And further, to inquire whether the fugitive slave law is susceptible of amendment, and to ascertain more certainly the actual condition of the fugitive.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, offered a preamble setting forth the principles on which the government is founded, and that if it threatened to become destructive to the great objects which it was intended to accomplish, every state should be placed in a condition to provide for its own security; that there is good reason to believe that certain states are about to withdraw from the Union, etc., and concluded with a resolution instructing the select committee to inquire, among other things, whether any measure can be adopted to preserve the Union in its purity, and to secure the southern rights; and if this is not possible, then, as to a reasonable and just mode of settlement with the seceding part.

Mr. Leake offered a resolution that the constitution ought to be amended so that congress may have no jurisdiction over the question of domestic slavery in states, territories, districts, arsenals and dock yards; that it shall be the duty of congress efficiently and adequately to protect it by legislation, where it exists; that no territorial government has the power to legislate on the subject, and the right of the master over the slave—while temporarily sojourning in transit through non-slaveholding states—shall be guaranteed and protected, and fugitive slaves shall be delivered up or be paid for by the states in which they are rescued.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, introduced a resolution instructing the committee to inquire as to the policy of declaring out of the federal union, any member thereof which may aim to nullify the acts of congress.

Mr. Jenkins offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire as to the expediency of the fugitive slave law, with a view to the prompt rendition of fugitive slaves, and of giving proper compensation to owners of those not returned; also, as to the propriety of providing by constitutional amendment or congressional enactment, the protection of the rights of slaveholders in the common territories, etc.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, submitted the following: WHEREAS, One of the chief and first complaints on the part of the slaveholding states of this confederacy is the refusal, neglect and failure of certain executives of the northern states to deliver up fugitives from justice, indicted for treason, murder and slave-stealing in said slave states; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee of 33 for the re-establishment of comity between the states, be required to consider what, if any further legislation is necessary to carry out the second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, for the delivery of fugitives from justice who shall flee from one state and be found in another, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which such fugitive shall have fled; and that such inquiry be made with a special view to punish all judges, attorneys generals, executives, or other state officers who shall oppose the execution of said clause in the constitution either in respect to the delivery of felons who may be indicted for treason, or murder, in attempted slave insurrection, or who may be indicted for slave stealing.

Mr. Hutchins introduced a resolution instructing the committee to report what legislation is necessary to give full effect to that part of the constitution which provides that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the slave states; and also that legislation is necessary to secure to all the people, whether residing in or traveling through any state, the full benefit of that part of the constitution which secures them against unreasonable searches and seizure in the absence of probable cause.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution declaring that the only true and effectual remedy for the dissensions that now exist between the slave states and the people thereof, is in the faithful observance by the several states, and the people thereof, of all the compromises of the constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof; that the special committee of thirty-three be instructed to inquire whether any state, or people thereof, have failed to obey and enforce the obligations imposed by the constitution; and if any remedy, therefore, and whether any further legislation is required to secure such enforcement; that to avoid all further controversies in regard to the several territories of the United States, the said committee divide the said territories into states of a convenient size, with a view to their prompt admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Mr. Bingham introduced a resolution that the special committee of 33 report to this house such additional legislation as they may deem necessary to suppress and put down armed rebellion, against the laws and authorities of the United States, protect the property thereof against unlawful seizure, and the citizens thereof against unlawful violence.

Mr. Mallory introduced a resolution constitutionally establishing a line similar to the Missouri compromise line, providing for the admission of states with slavery, and prohibiting the introduction of congress with slavery.

the Missouri compromise line, providing for the admission of states with slavery, and prohibiting the introduction of congress with slavery.

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution, instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave law, declaring it a felony to resist the federal officers in its execution or attempting to rescue a fugitive while in the custody of the United States marshal.

Mr. English introduced a resolution that the territory of the United States should be equally divided between the slave and non-slaveholding states—slavery to be recognized in the one and prohibited in the other. He said that the right of property in slaves shall not be destroyed, or impaired by congressional legislation; whenever a slave shall have been rescued, the owner shall be allowed the double value of a slave, recoverable in the state courts.

Mr. Kilgore introduced a resolution for instructions to the committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave law as to provide the right of trial by a jury where an alleged fugitive claims to be free; when citizens of a non-slaveholding state assist in the escape of a slave, or attempt to rescue, the owner of the slave shall be entitled to sue for damages, and the state in which the rescue took place shall be subject to criminal prosecution; and that the committee propose such other amendments as may be thought necessary to give satisfaction, without destroying the efficiency of the law, or without impairing the constitutional rights of any citizens of the United States.

Mr. Holman introduced a resolution declaring the rights of secession wholly unwarranted by the letter and spirit of the constitution; that mutual and common obligations rest on the federal government to maintain in good faith the laws enacted pursuant to its authority, and instructing the committee to enquire whether any action is necessary in view of the present condition of the public affairs, against the attempt by any state to nullify the laws necessary for the existence of the confederacy.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, presented a petition asking congress to preclude legislation on slavery, etc.

Mr. Niblack presented a resolution providing for indemnity for slaves rescued by force or violence, and that the committee report thereon at once.

Mr. McClelland introduced a resolution resolving that the committee of thirty-three be instructed to inquire and report whether congress has constitutional power to make the people of any particular state or municipal corporation therein liable to indemnify the owner of any slave rescued into such state, and who has been rescued from rightful custody or otherwise; and also whether it is expedient to establish a special federal policy for the purpose of executing the laws of the United States, and to suppress any unlawful resistance, and also whether any further legislation is required to insure the prompt action and full enforcement of the guarantees of the constitution; or whether amendment of the constitution is necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Noel introduced a resolution instructing the special committee to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of abolishing by amendment to the constitution the office of president; and of establishing in lieu thereof an executive council, consisting of three members, to be elected by districts, composed of the congressional states as near as practicable. Each member of said council to be elected by the president; and if such plan be deemed practicable by said special committee, that they report to this House such details thereof as may be necessary to accommodate the same to the existing constitution of the United States; and that said special committee also be requested to take into consideration the means necessary, if any can be devised, to restore the equilibrium between the slave and free states in the senate, and particularly whether this can be accomplished by a voluntary division on the part of some of the slave states into two or more slave states.

Mr. Hindman proposed amendments to the constitution expressly recognizing property in slaves where slavery now or may hereafter exist, and express the denial of the federal government to prohibit or interfere with it anywhere, or restrict the trade in slaves between the states, also, to express an agreement to protect slavery wherever the federal jurisdiction extends and guarantee the protection of slaves while passing through the free states, and to express a veto power such as is now vested in the president; and if such plan be deemed practicable by said special committee, that they report to this House such details thereof as may be necessary to accommodate the same to the existing constitution of the United States; and that said special committee also be requested to take into consideration the means necessary, if any can be devised, to restore the equilibrium between the slave and free states in the senate, and particularly whether this can be accomplished by a voluntary division on the part of some of the slave states into two or more slave states.

Mr. Larrabee introduced a resolution recommending the several states to call a convention for amendments to the constitution, to the end that the people may thus be enabled to confer together in the manner provided in the establishment of our government, and adopt such measures as in their wisdom may be proper to promote the common welfare of the states.

The above propositions were severally read and referred to the union committee. Mr. Bonham said he had received notice to attend a meeting of the committee on military affairs on Friday. As he did not expect to remain much longer a member of congress, he felt it his duty resign his position as member thereof, in order that the vacancy may at once be filled. He did not adopt this course owing to any dissatisfaction with the committee. He had always cherished a lively recollection of their uniform and courteous kindness toward him. He was excused.

The house passed a bill making further provision in relation to incorporated land offices, and the bill extending the time for Oregon to select certain lands.

Mr. Thayer, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill creating the land district of Dacotah, and providing for the admission of a delegate in congress from that territory.

Mr. Grow opposed the bill, and mentioned that he had prepared bills for organizing various territorial governments, including Dacotah.

Mr. Cox inquired whether they would be reported with the same provisions as those of last session, prohibiting slavery.

Mr. Grow replied in the affirmative, and said the house could if they choose, strike out the provision.

Mr. Thayer's bill was referred to the union committee.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., wished to offer a resolution declaring secession to the union, and making the people responsible for ratification.

Mr. Rufin called him to order.

Mr. Morris—I have said all I wanted to say.

Graphic.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE-TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

[We have received no report to-day. The following is the conclusion of last night's report.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

HOUSE.—The speaker appointed Mr. Hughes a member of the committee on military affairs in place of Mr. Bonham excused.

Mr. Morris asked leave to introduce a resolution expressing proper estimation of the immense value of our national Union; that we will discountenance all who may suggest a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country; that whatever errors or abuses there may appear to be corrected within the Union in a peaceful and constitutional way; and that it is a patriotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and our defence in war.

Mr. Curry objected to the introduction of the resolution unless it be referred to the select committee.

Mr. Morris had not the slightest idea of letting it be buried in the coffin of that committee.

Mr. Morris said he wanted a vote on the resolution, and he hoped it would ultimately prevail.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the house then took up the treasury note bill as returned from the senate, with amendments.

The house agreed to that amendment which restores the denomination of the notes from \$15 to \$50. The other senate amendment proposed that three million of the treasury notes may be sold at a rate of interest higher than 5 per cent, but at not less than par. To this the house agreed; but extended that authority to all the notes issued under this law.

The Charleston Courier believes a compromise is impossible.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 13.

The senate has adopted a report appropriating half a million of dollars for the exigencies which secession may create.

GEORGIA.—Large secession meetings were held last evening at Savannah and Columbus. So far the meetings have been more conservative than secessionism usually is. All, however, are in favor of resistance in some form. The Montgomery Advertiser yesterday published a presentation of the grand jury of the federal district court, declaring the federal government worthless and impotent, a nuisance for committing violations of the constitution in a state nullifying the fugitive slave law and other clauses.

AGUSTA, GA., Dec. 13.

Thos. R. Cobb is out with a recommendation to the seceding states to fix the time for the ordinance of secession to take effect on the 15th or 20th of February, and that in the interim commissioners from seceding states meet and consult as to the propriety of stepping from the Union into another based on the constitution of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

As near as can be ascertained the total population of the states and territories is 31,000,000, therefore the ratio of representation in the house will be about 23,000.

Mr. Shultz, the long efficient chief clerk of the patent office is by law now the acting commissioner of the land office, all the pending business will be transferred.

There is no probability of an appointment in place of Mr. Thomas, who is to return and enter upon the duty of secretary of the treasury.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, in accordance with the 5th article of the constitution. He introduced a resolution that the select committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing by provision, a line running through the territories, making an equitable division, so that slavery can exist south of the line but not north of it. That the states preventing the return of slaves shall pay double the value of said fugitives, and that slavery shall exist in the navy yards where it now exists, but not in others. That congress shall never interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it remains in the limits of Maryland. That congress shall not touch the representation of 5-slaves of the slaves. That the provisions shall be considered a part of the constitution of the United States.

A message was here received from the house that it concurred in the act to amend the 4th section of the act for the admission of Oregon.

Mr. Iverson called up the bill relative to our commission to Mexico. An amendment was offered to authorize a solicitor. Hamlin approved it and said a secretary was allowed to the commission.

TREASURY NOTES.

The secretary of the treasury, is also authorized, with the approbation of the president to issue the notes at such rates of interest as may be offered by the lowest responsible bidder who may offer to take the same at the lowest rates of interest, but indicating that upon these bids no fraction shall be considered which may be less than one quarter per cent per year. The notes to be transferable by assignment, to whose order the same may be payable. The provisions to issue and re-issue notes shall cease on the first of January, 1863. The provisions are made for punishing forgery and counterfeiting. All money hereafter contracted for under authority of the treasury and loan act of June last shall be used in the redemption of the treasury notes outstanding and those to be issued under this act, and to replace in the treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public use and for no other purpose.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

CHOICE GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE LARGEST & MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT ever before exhibited at this

Well Known Establishment can now be seen at Newell's Literary Emporium, NO. 9, MAIN ST., Janesville, Wis.

It is one of the great variety of elegant books and other articles appropriate for the holidays.

Complete Works, 21 vols., titled paper, half calf and morocco.

The Old Market New Hands! MARKET ON MAIN STREET.

With the Best Meat

the country affords, and keep it all time fully supplied with every variety that the season produces.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS.

EMPIRE DRUG STORE, ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Holden, Kemp & Co., 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye, Perfumery, Stationery, etc.

ALL ORDERS FOR GOODS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND RESPECTFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

DOUBLE

Of all Odors the Most Lasting!

IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PERFUME IN USE.

Is Stronger than any Imported Article.

ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Fine Hair Brushes.

Fine Dressing Combs.

Lubin's Extracts.

Cologne, French and German.

FANCY ARTICLES, in great variety.

TOILET ARTICLES, in great variety.

GENTLEMEN

CLOTHING

Full Assortment of all the Latest Styles

at the

Custom Clothing House

J. C. ECHLIN,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

And those who prefer can have their

Garments Made to Order

and

Warranted to Fit!

with a

Large and Splendid Assortment

of

Cloths to Select From.

WE SELL OUR GOODS

at the

Lowest Cash Prices

and have our work

DONE IN THE MOST THOROUGH MANNER,

and those who appreciate a good fitting, well made and

FASHIONABLE GARMENT

should not fail to visit us before purchasing.

WARRANTED DONE FOR SALE.

\$50,000 Illinois Currency.

WANTED!

First Great Panic Sale

IN WISCONSIN.

Gold is King, Not Cotton!

Largest Stock of Merchandise

PRINTS, PRINTS, PRINTS.

Delaines, Delaines, Delaines!

ONLY 44 CENTS.

Gargets, Druggets

OIL CLOTHS

HOOP SKIRTS

Shawls and Cloaks!

Embroideries, Embroideries.

FURS, FURS, FURS!

50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

AT FANTO PRICES.

DOMESTIC GOODS!

Business Cards.

Dress Coats.

Pants.

Vests.

AT FANTO PRICES.

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERS

and

WESTING.

which we are always prepared to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER.

Our Linen Department

Advantages to be Derived

GREAT CHANGE

Extensive Stock!

SACRIFICES

Positively be Sold.

MEYER & BRO.,

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.

The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of

BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING FARMS, FARMING LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY!

EDGERTON BRICK!

WOOD AND COAL YARD.

STILLISTERY.

DENTAL CARD.

COCAINE FOR THE HAIR.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS!

Embroideries, Embroideries.

FURS, FURS, FURS!

We yield a large portion of our space today to the publication of the proceedings of congress, which are of more interest at this time than anything else which we can publish.

How the South Discharges its Constitutional Duties.

We have heretofore published accounts of the proceedings of congress in Mississippi and Texas, and the driving out from Mississippi of other citizens of our state who have sojourned there for business or health. The Chicago Tribune gives the following account of another Wisconsin man who has been lynched in the south because he is a republican:

A gentleman from Wisconsin was in our office last evening telling his tale of suffering from the brutality of a vigilance committee in Mississippi. He was led, by conservative talk, into confession that he had voted for Lincoln, but no sooner was that acknowledgment made, than he was not upon as if he had been a wolf or a hyena. He luckily escaped with life, but not with a whole skin. A pecuniary interest, not yet adjusted, forbids the publication of the particulars at present; but as soon as ordinary regard for his property, now all at stake, permits, he will prepare a statement for the press, which will illustrate the manner in which the citizens of Mississippi discharge their constitutional duties. At present his wounds speak more forcibly than words to those who see them.

In view of incidents of this kind the legislature of this state will hardly be induced to modify its laws in order to prevent the secession of states which refuse to discharge their constitutional duty of protecting our citizens in their enjoyment of the same rights that the vouchsafe to their own.

SAVING THE UNION.—The members of congress, generally, took a turn at saving the Union, on Wednesday, as may be seen by the proceedings. The best thing that congress can do is to let the secessionists alone—paying no attention to them. As long as they can excite anxiety in the country, they are in their element, but if nobody would notice them for a month to come, their occupation would be gone. Congress can do nothing that will satisfy them—nor can the people of the free states. If the cotton states are determined to secede, no Union propositions or meetings can prevent them from trying it. When they commit an overt act against the laws of the Union, then the president is bound by his oath to put them down. In the meantime the only question with the whole people is shall force be used, or will we permit the seceding states to go out of the Union peacefully. That is a question for the states, and not for congress.

THE MOST UNMITIGATED SPECIMEN OF DOUGHTFACEISM we have seen is the resolutions of the Union meeting at Philadelphia. We see, also, that Geo. Wm. Curtis was not permitted to lecture there for fear of a riot. If he had been a South Carolina fire eater there would have been no trouble, but he would have been obsequiously pressed to say what he pleased, though every word might have been treason or abuse of the north!

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION CONVENTION meets next Monday, when also will probably declare itself out of the Union. The secession conventions of Alabama and Mississippi meet on the 17th of January; Florida on the 3d, and Georgia on the 16th of January. Other southern states, except Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, have called special sessions of their legislatures.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE BY SOUTH CAROLINA TO SECRETARY FLOYD to purchase a quantity of rifled muskets with sword bayonets. Mr. Miles, who made the application in person, was answered by the secretary of war that he had no power to sell the public arms, except those condemned on inspection.

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PRINCE NAPOLEON'S PROPOSED TRIP to this country is again talked of in Paris, and now appears to be fully decided upon. As upon the occasion of his trip to the Arctic Sea, he will be accompanied by several men of letters, professors and artists.

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Mr. Cox, of Ohio, submitted the following: Whereas, One of the chief and first concerns on the part of the slaveholding states of this confederacy, is the refusal to neglect and failure of certain executives of the northern states to deliver up fugitives from justice, indicted for treason, murder and slave-stealing in said slave states; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee of 33 for the reestablishment of comity between the states, be required to consider what, if any, further legislation is necessary to carry out the second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, for the delivery of fugitives from justice who shall flee from one state and be found in another, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which such fugitive shall have fled; and that such inquiry be made with a special view to publish all judges, attorneys, generals, executives, or other state officers who shall oppose the execution of said clause in the constitution, either in respect to the delivery of felons who may be indicted for treason, or murder, in attempted slave insurrection, or who may be indicted for slave stealing.

Mr. Hutchins introduced a resolution instructing the committee to report what legislation is necessary to give full effect to that part of the constitution which provides that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the slave states; and also what legislation is necessary to secure to all the people, whether residing in or traveling through any state, the full benefit of that part of the constitution which secures them against unreasonable searches and seizure in the absence of probable cause.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution declaring that the only true and effectual remedy for the dissensions that now exist between the slave states and the people thereof, is in the faithful observance by the several states, and the people thereof, of all the compromises of the constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof; that the special committee of thirty-three be instructed to inquire whether any state, or the people thereof, have failed to obey and enforce the obligations imposed by the constitution; and if so, the remedy thereof; and whether any further legislation is required to secure such enforcement; that to avoid all further controversies in regard to the several territories of the United States, the said committee divide the said territories into three equal convenient sizes, with a view to their prompt admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Mr. Bingham introduced a resolution that the special committee of 33 report to this house such additional legislation as they may deem necessary to suppress and put down armed rebellion against the laws and authorities of the United States, protect the property thereof against unlawful seizure, and the citizens thereof against unlawful violence.

Mr. Mallory introduced a resolution constitutionally establishing a line similar to

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution, instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave law, declaring it a felony to resist the federal officers in its execution or attempting to rescue a fugitive while in the custody of the United States marshal.

Mr. English introduced a resolution that the territory of the United States should be equally divided between the slave and non-slaveholding states—slavery to be recognized in the one and prohibited in the other section; that the right of property in slaves shall not be destroyed or impaired by congressional legislation; whenever a slave shall have been rescued, the owner shall be allowed the double value of a slave, recoverable in the state courts.

Mr. Kilgore introduced a resolution for instructions to the committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave law as to provide the right of trial by a jury where an alleged fugitive claims to be free; when citizens of a non-slaveholding state assist in the escape of a fugitive, or in a forcible rescue, the owner of the slave shall be indemnified. Persons acting to be subject to criminal prosecution; and that the committee propose such other amendments as may be thought necessary to give satisfaction, without destroying the efficiency of the law, or without impairing the constitutional rights of any citizens of the United States.

Mr. Holman introduced a resolution declaring the rights of secession wholly unwarranted by the letter and spirit of the constitution; that mutual and common obligations rest on the federal government to enforce in good faith the laws enacted pursuant to its authority, and instructing the committee to inquire whether any action is necessary in view of the present condition of the public affairs, against the attempt by any state to nullify the laws necessary for the existence of the confederacy.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, presented a petition asking congress to preclude legislation on slavery, etc.

Mr. Niblack presented a resolution providing for indemnity for slaves rescued by force or violence, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. McClelland introduced a resolution resolving that the committee of thirty-three be instructed to inquire and report whether congress has constitutional power to make the people of any particular state or municipal corporation therein liable to indemnify the owner of any slave escaping into that state, who has been rescued from the custody of the owner, and also whether it is expedient to establish a special federal policy for the purpose of expunging the laws of the United States, and promptly suppressing any unlawful resistance thereto; and also whether any further legislation is required to secure a prompt action and full enforcement of the guarantees of the constitution; or whether an amendment of the constitution is necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Noel introduced a resolution instructing the special committee to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of abolishing by amendment to the constitution the office of president; and of establishing in lieu thereof an executive council, consisting of three members, to be elected by districts, composed of the congressional states as near as practicable. Each member of said council to be armed with a veto power such as is now vested in the president; and if such plan be deemed practicable by said special committee, that they report to this House such details thereof as may be necessary to accommodate the same to the existing constitution of the United States; and that said special committee also be requested to take into consideration the merits necessary, if any can be devised, to restore the equilibrium between the free and slave states in the senate; and particularly, whether this end can be accomplished by a voluntary division on the part of the slave states into two or more slave states.

Mr. Hindman proposed amendments to the constitution expressly recognizing property in slaves where slavery now or may hereafter exist, and express the denial of the federal government to prohibit or interfere with it anywhere, or restrict the trade in slaves between the states, also, to express an agreement to protect slavery wherever the federal jurisdiction extends and guarantee the protection of slaves while passing through the free states. Any state defeating or impairing the fugitive slave law, not to be entitled to representation in congress until the nullifying laws be repealed, etc.

Mr. Laramie introduced a resolution recommending the several states to call a convention for amendments to the constitution, to the end that the people may thus be enabled to confer together in the manner provided in the establishment of our government, and adopt such measures as in their wisdom may be proper to promote the common weal of the states.

The above propositions were severally read and referred to the union committee. Mr. Bonham said he had received notice to attend a meeting of the committee on military affairs on Friday. As he did not expect to remain much longer a member of congress, he felt it his duty to resign his position as member thereof, in order that the vacancy may now be filled. He dissatisfied with the course owing to any dissatisfaction with the committee. He had always cherished a lively recollection of their uniform and courteous kindness toward him. He was excused.

The house passed a bill making further provision in relation to incorporated land offices, and the bill extending the time for Oregon to select certain lands.

Mr. Thayer, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill creating the land district of Dakota, and providing for the admission of a delegate in congress from that territory.

Mr. Grow opposed the bill, and mentioned that he had prepared bills for organizing various territorial governments, including Dakota.

Mr. Cox inquired whether they would be reported with the same provisions as those of last session, prohibiting slavery.

Mr. Grow replied in the affirmative, and said the house could if they choose, strike out the provision.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on ways and means, reported a deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Morris of Ill., wished to offer a resolution declaring devotion to the union, and made some remarks thereon.

Mr. Ruffin called him to order.

Mr. Morris—I have said all I wanted to say.

[We have received no report to-day. The following is the conclusion of last night's report.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

HOUSE.—The speaker appointed Mr. Hughes a member of the committee on military affairs in place of Mr. Bonham excused.

Mr. Morris asked leave to introduce a resolution expressing proper estimation of the immense value of our national Union; that we will discountenance all who may suggest a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown upon the first dawn of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country; that what ever evils or abuses rest under it ought to be corrected within the Union in a peaceful and constitutional way; and that it is a patriotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and our defense in war.

Mr. Curry objected to the introduction of the resolution unless it be referred to the select committee.

Mr. Morris had not the slightest idea of letting it be buried in the coffin of that committee.

Mr. Curry objected.

Mr. Morris said he wanted a vote on the resolution, and he hoped it would ultimately succeed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the house then took up the treasury note bill as returned from the senate, with amendments.

The house agreed to that amendment which restores the denomination of the notes from \$15 to \$50. The other senate amendment proposed that three million of the treasury notes be sold at a rate of interest higher than 6 per cent, but at not less than par. To this the house agreed, but extended that authority to all the notes issued under this law.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.

The Charleston Courier believes a compromise is impossible.

The senate has adopted a report appropriating half a million of dollars for the exigencies which secession may create.

GEORGETOWN.—Large secession meetings were held last evening at Savannah and Columbus. So far the meetings have been successful in view of the secessionists usually. All, however, are in favor of resistance in some form. The Montgomery Advertiser yesterday published a presentation of the grand jury of the federal district court, declaring the federal government worthless and impotent, a nuisance for committing violations of the constitution in a state nullifying the fugitive slave law and other clauses.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 13.

Thos. B. Cobb is out with a recommendation to the seceding states to fix the time for the ordinance of secession to take effect on the 15th or 20th of February, and that the interim commissioners from seceding states meet and consult as to the propriety of stepping from the Union into another based on the constitution of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

As near as can be ascertained the total population of the states and territories is 31,000,000, therefore the ratio of representation in the house will be about 27,000.

Mr. Shultz, the long efficient clerk of the patent office is by law now the acting commissioner, and to him all the pending business will be transferred.

There is no probability of an appointment in place of Mr. Thomas, who is to return and enter upon the duty of secretary of the treasury.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, in accordance with the 5th article of the constitution. He introduced a resolution that the select committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, by provision, a line running through the territories, making an equitable division, so that slavery can exist south of the line and north of it. That the states preventing the return of slaves shall pay double the value of said fugitives, and that slavery shall exist in the navy yards where it now exists, but not in others. That congress shall never interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it remains in the limits of Maryland. That congress shall not touch the representation of 3-5ths of the slaves. That the provisions shall be considered a part of the constitution of the United States.

A message was here received from the house that it concurred in the act to amend the 4th section of the act for the admission of Oregon.

Mr. Iverson called up the bill relative to our commission to Mexico. An amendment was offered to authorize a solicitor general to be appointed, and a secretary was allowed to the commission.

TREASURY NOTES.

The secretary of the treasury, is also authorized, with the approval of the president to issue the notes at such rates of interest as may be offered by the lowest responsible bidder who may offer to take the same at the lowest rates of interest, but indicating that upon these bids no fraction shall be considered which may be less than one quarter per cent per year. The notes to be transferable by assignment, to whose order the same is made payable. The power to issue and re-issue notes shall cease on the first of January, 1863. The provisions are made for punishing forgery and counterfeiting. All money hereafter contracted for under authority of the treasury and loan act of June last shall be used in the redemption of the treasury notes outstanding and those to be issued under this act, and to replace in the treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for currency dues and for no other purpose.

A letter from a distinguished source, just received from Alabama, says it is now certain that the co-operation of northern conservatives will carry every county in northern Alabama in the election of delegates to the convention, and more in the middle and southern counties, thus rendering doubtful the question as to which side will triumph in the convention. Col. Taylor, a leading Bell man of that state, has published a letter strongly favoring co-operation. If, however, the ordinance of secession be passed, the conservatives will insist that it be submitted to the people for ratification.

Private advices from Georgia state that the conservatives, under the lead of Stevens, Johnson, Jenkins and others, are in strong hopes of carrying a majority of the members of the state convention and that the conciliatory tone of the republicans will do much to strengthen southern conservatives. A circular has been prepared by southern extremists endorsed to their constituents and is privately presented to congressmen of that class for signatures. Notwithstanding the denial to the contrary, the president received a week ago the most distinct and expressive assurance that South Carolina would not resist the federal authorities during his administration.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.

The line of steamers between Boston and Charleston will discontinue their trips for the present.

THE LARGEST & MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT ever before exhibited at this

Well Known Establishment can now be seen at

Newell's Literary Emporium,

NO. 9, MAIN ST.,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

We name only a few of the great variety of elegant books and other articles appropriate for

Holiday Gifts!

Tryings Complete Works, 2 vols., third paper, half calf and cloth.

Tryings Life of Washington, 5 vols., half.

Macaulay's Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, 6 vols.

Webster's Unabridged Illustrated Dictionary, bound in half Turkey Morocco, Russia calf, and English calf.

Burns, Coleridge, Hemans, &c., 10 Mo., full Turkey Morocco.

The works of all the different Poets, 8 and 12 mo., handsomely bound in Russia, gilt. Also Blue and Gold Editions of the Poets.

The Center Table, containing 50 beautiful Engravings. Also, The White Hills, their Legends, Landscapes and Poetry, by T. Starr King; two of the richest bound volumes ever exhibited in this city.

A very large assortment of Annuals and Albums, elegantly bound.

Prayer Books in every conceivable style of binding, from 25 cents to \$10.00.

A very fine assortment of Writing Books, Rowland and Mayhew, from \$1 to \$1.00 each.

Portfolios of Ladies' Money and Traveling Bags, &c., in great variety.

All goods cheerfully and pleasantly exhibited whether you wish to purchase or not.

O. J. DEARBORN.

P. S.—1001 different varieties of Books for the Little Folks.

THE OLD MARKET

—IN—

New Hands!

Having purchased the

MARKET ON MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN the American, occupied for a number of years by Thomas Lynch, I also stock it

With the Best Meat

the country affords, and keep it all times fully supplied with every variety that the season produces. The customer in winter will have formerly conducted the business in a guarantee of my future management. Old friends in the country with whom I have heretofore traded, are invited to call upon me for the sale of their stock or the purchase of their meat.

City customers who have the money to pay will find me ready to wait upon them.

PLATT EYENHIMER.

JANESVILLE, Dec. 12th, 1860.

W. H. TALLMAN, & H. W. COLLINS.

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Molten, Kemp & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN & KEMP, 1845.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians

Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. Great Western Depot for Patent

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respectfully solicited.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

DOUBLE

EXTRACT

Of all Oils the Most Lustrous!

IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PREPARED BY US.

Is Stronger than any Imported Article.

ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NIDNOL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Fine Hair Brushes.

Fine Dressing Combs!

Lubin's Extracts.

Cologne, French and German.

FANCY ARTICLES,

in great variety.

TOILET ARTICLES,

suitable for presents, at

decidedly low prices.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

GENTLEMEN

IN WANT OF

CLOTHING

will find a

Full Assortment of all the Latest Styles

at the

Custom Clothing House

or

J. C. ECHLIN,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

And those who prefer can have their

Garments Made to Order

and

Warranted to Fit!

With a

Large and Splendid Assortment

of

Cloths to Select From.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Understanding that the idea prevails that coin will be demanded for state taxes, I hereby give notice that Wisconsin currency will be received by me from the town treasurers as well for state as other taxes.

J. M. BURGESS,
County Treasurer.

Meeting of the Farmers' League.

There will be a special meeting of the general league of Farm Mortgage on the M. & M. R. R., at Janesville, on Tuesday the 18th day of the present month, at six o'clock P. M. Local leagues are entitled to five delegates.

Papers on the line of the M. & M. R. R. please copy.

JUSTUS CARPENTER, Sec'y.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Mr. Gough last evening was quite an event in our city. Many who had long known him by reputation as the ablest temperance lecturer in the country, heard him for the first time, and several who had been among his hearers in his earlier labors attended to make a comparison between former and present days. We heard him for the first time, and since hearing him we are not surprised at the wonderful power he holds over an audience. A practiced reporter might indeed give a faithful report of his language, but no language can fully describe his style of manner or the effect of his oratory. One of the most effective features in his lectures is the sudden transition exhibited in them. An incident of the most touching pathos is perhaps terminated by a humorous or even ludicrous illustration. From a flight of lofty eloquence, he drops, without warning, to the commonplace or matter-of-fact. The maddening tones of an inebriate interchange with the solemn voice of the death-room or the thickened utterance of a family reconciliation. Under all circumstances, he is a master of his subject, and familiar with all its uses and effects.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the pledge was circulated among the audience and a large number of signatures obtained. His visit will result in, we hope, a lasting good to individuals and the community.

PS. The ladies of Christ church parish are requested to meet the rector at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at the place of worship in the Ogden House block. All are requested to be present.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.—The grand jury, we learn, completed its labors last evening and was discharged. Among the indictments are the following, to which a plea has been entered:

Daniel Lovejoy for adultery, Dan'l Mapes for murder, Nicholas Shammaur and John Thornton for burglary, Henry A. Ewing for larceny, Peter Olsson for larceny, John T. W. Murray for obtaining goods under false pretences.

Several others were found, but as the defendants have not been arraigned, we are not at liberty to publish them.

BERT COOK VS CITY OF JANEVILLE.—The verdict in this suit was for the plaintiff, and \$427.50 awarded him.

The editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald publishes the following correspondence and comment:

"Mister Edithure
Dere Sar
If there is a desolation in our Nation which parts with the North of July belong to just let me that and I no exactly which side it jine.
we is all right well hope you and yorse is the same."

DAY JINKINS.
We are unable to inform our correspondent who will appropriate the Fourth of July but we think it belongs of right, to Mr. Keitt of S. C. He killed the American Eagle."

The shipments of nett copper by the mines of the Ontonagon district, the past season will probably be about three thousand six hundred and twenty-five tons. Of this amount the Minnesota has produced about 2180 tons; the National 721 tons, and the Rockland 555 tons.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.
In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wigfall made the most violent secession speech of the season. The immediate cause of secession he continued is the election of the presidential candidate of the black republicans.—The people of the north must know that the present state of affairs has been brought about by the Helper book—the teachings of the Senator from New York, [Seward] by the preaching of the pretended followers of secession, and by teaching in your schools. Even the children are taught to hate us, and the Senator from New York had told the Wide-Awake Protestants that their services could not be dispensed with after the election, but that they would be needed to secure the fruits of victory. These are half a million of untrained men, well drilled and the purpose of their organization is to sweep the country in which I live with fire and sword.

Mr. Seward rose and said—I want to know the ground and place where it is to take place. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Wigfall said he had seen it reported in the newspapers.

Mr. Seward said that he did not say what was reported in the newspapers. I do remember to have read a letter which I received from some unknown person of a southern state, professing to implicate something I had said in some speech of mine, but I can't tell what I may have said that could be perverted so as to imply that I ever said or intimated that the Wide-Awakes were being kept organized or disciplined, or untrained, or associated, or all to secure the fruit of their victory. I think I can safely say that I have never said anything which could be so understood. I hope he will not deem it necessary for me to put myself under any obligation to explain anything hereafter.

Mr. Wigfall continued and said the denial of the Senator is all I ask. I only saw a report of his speech.

Mr. Thomas was unanimously confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, as was Gov. Waller as Minister to Mexico.

MARRIED.

In Magnolia, on the 11th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. J. J. Johnson, Mr. J. S. TWINKING and Miss KATH A. ROCKWOOD, all of Magnolia.

Wrapping Paper, Wrapping Paper.
The largest stock of Wrapping Paper ever brought to this city at New York, and at prices that defy competition. In large quantities for cash on delivery at paper mill prices. oct24dtf O. J. DEARBORN.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at
BUMP & GRAY.
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, December 14, 1860.
There was no change to note in the produce market to-day from yesterday. Receipts being about the same with no change in prices.
We continue yesterday's quotations.
WHEAT—red to choice milling spring 70c; fair to good 68c; soft 66c; and 64c per bushel.
OATS—dull at 44c per bushel.
RYE—declined to 33c per 60 lbs.
CORN—old shelled 30c35c per 60 lbs. New in ear 16c22c per 70 lbs.
BAHLEY—good quality 30c35c per 50 lbs, common 20c32c.
TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 1.50a1.70 per 40 lbs.
DRESSED HOGS—active and firm at 6.50a7.75 per 100 for heavy to extra heavy, and 4.75a5.25 for light.
POTATOES—plenty at 15a30c for good to choiceous.
BUTTER—wanted at 16c17c good to choice quality.
EGGS—scarce at 12a18c per dozen.
HIDES—Green, 4a45c; Dry, 3a10, 8a6.
FLOUR—spring at 5.50, per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65a75; chickens, 5a6.
SHEEP PRICES—range from 25a1.00 each.

WANTED.

A HOUSE and lot in the fourth ward. Will exchange 50 acres of land for city property. Fifty acres and lot adjoining the city, for sale cheap. A house and lot for sale in the first ward; will take MONEY, Lumber, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Liquors and Cigars, or land in payment.
Also to lease, several hundred dollars on good real estate security. For further particulars enquire of
D. H. BABBITT,
Office opposite the Hyatt House,
Janesville, Wis.
nov21dtf

KEROSENE LAMPS.

A Large Assortment received by Merchants' Hotel. Some new styles never before in this market, to which we invite inspection. Also a fine lot of shades, Tubs and Wick.
TALMAN & COLLINS.
nov24dtf

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

I AM now receiving my Fall purchase, which, with the large stock of

on hand, makes up (I honestly believe) the largest and best selected stock of

Custom Work

ever before offered in this market.

BOOTS AND SHOES

I WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION

of all in want of anything in this line, feeling confident that this

QUALITY AND PRICE

will prove satisfactory.

Custom Work Made to Order

from this

Best Material:

and by workmen that

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Feeling gratified for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I would ask

Continuance of the Same,

Hoping to merit it by making and selling

GOOD WORK!

at a small advance only from prime cost.

OXFORD MILNER,
sign of "Big Boot," Main Street.
oct31dtf

Cash Paid

FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER

AT THE Hardware Store of

R. J. RICHARDSON,
August 31st, 1860. sept1dtf

A Dwelling House to Rent.

TO RENT.—A Good Dwelling House, only 5 minutes walk from the post office. Terms very reasonable. Inquire at this office. nov24dtf

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Young Horse,

WARRANTED Kind and True in Saddle or Harness, can trot his mile inside of 2 minutes, and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at Graham's Grocery Store, where the Horse may be seen. dec12dtf

Special Notice.

ALL persons indebted to us by note or account must settle the same before the 1st of January, 1861. All unpaid claims will be taken collection at that time without fail. L. FIELD & BROTHER,
Janesville, Dec. 7th, 1860. dec8dtf

Building Stone!

MILMORE has at Monterey, the largest and best pile of Building Stone in the state, which he will sell at low prices. For terms and in your orders and they shall be promptly filled by
DRA MILMORE
Janesville, Dec. 7th, 1860. dec8dtf

TO RENT.

A STORE and office on West Milwaukee street—An Enquire of
JANESVILLE, August 15th, 1860. nov1dtf

WEBSTER VICTORIOUS!

Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary

THE STANDARD.

Webster's Unabridged Pictorial,

the best Dictionary in the English language.

IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY LIBRARY AND EVERY FAMILY.

EVERY Business Man, Every Professional Man, Every Parent, entrusted with the education of a family, should own it.

Webster's Unabridged Pictorial

DICTIONARY

Should go directly to

Newell's Literary Emporium,

No. 9, Main Street,

AND PURCHASE ONE.

1,500 Pictorial Illustrations.

Worth the Price of the Book.

oct20dtf O. J. DEARBORN.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Norton B. Boyce against C. Loftus Martin, Smith W. Boyers, Frederick Stroeter, Richard Bemish, Louis C. Hyde and Robert Horvie.

IN pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of fore-closure and sale rendered in the above entitled case, on the 14th day of July, 1860, the said Norton B. Boyce, plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, in front of the post office, in the Ogden House block on Milwaukee street, in the city of Janesville in said county, on

THURSDAY, 24th OF FEBRUARY, 1861,

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows: a part of block No. fifty-two (52), in the village of Janesville, (the original plat) and described as follows: beginning at a point on the easterly side of said block 62 on Water street eighty feet south from the northwestern corner of said block fifty-two, and running thence southerly to Water street forty-four feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Court street sixty-two feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said Water street forty-four feet to the northerly line of land owned by Wm A. Lawrence and others in Wood & Moon on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1854; thence easterly on said Wood & Moon's southerly line sixty-one feet to the place of beginning; or so much and each part thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount adjudged to due the plaintiff in said judgment.—Dated November 28th, 1860.

By J. S. NICOLA, ROBERT T. LAWSON,
attorneys for plaintiff.

Piano, Who Wants?

THE subscriber has a very beautiful toned Piano Forte at his residence on High Street, of Brown, Allen & Co. of Boston, which he will sell for two-thirds its value, or \$100 less than its instrument is sold by dealers. It is fully warranted and must be sold at once. Call and examine for yourself. GEORGE W. LANE,
September 25. sept25dtf

Wrapping Paper, Wrapping Paper.

The largest stock of Wrapping Paper ever brought to this city at New York, and at prices that defy competition. In large quantities for cash on delivery at paper mill prices. oct24dtf O. J. DEARBORN.

1860—Popular Goods—1860

POPULAR PRICES.

A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S

CHEAP CASH STORE,

No. 3, Myers' New Block.

IS this Place to buy Goods of the Newest Styles, and at the

Lowest Prices.

For the Latest Styles in

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS

and TRIMMINGS

GO TO A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S.

FOR A

PLAIN OR FANCY SILK,

of the newest style and most reasonable price, be sure and go to

A. G. & O. F. Allen's Cheap Cash Store.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing

Good Hosiery,

OR ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,

will find them at

ALLEN'S ONE PRICE STORE.

A General Assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, OVERCOATING, PLAIN AND

CASSIMERES, SILK AND VELVET VEST-

INGS, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

all to be had by calling at

A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S.

Hats and Caps

of the most improved styles. Also, a large and well selected stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

of every description.

Berlin and Shetland Wools,

SPLIT, SINGLE AND DOUBLE ZEPHYRS,

all shades and colors, in quantities to suit.

No two prices. No jockeying. Goods shown pleasantly. Customers waited on with cheerfulness; and under no circumstances will they be annoyed with importunities to purchase goods that do not please them. The Ladies and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call.
A. G. & O. F. ALLEN.
nov1dtf

MITCHELL'S

NEW YORK STORE!

HAVING purchased in New York the largest and finest assortment of

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY!

ever brought to this city, we are offering them at

CHICAGO PRICES.

This is not a rehearsal of the past, nor an idle story. We will sell our goods at from

10 to 25 per cent Cheaper

than any other establishment in this city can sell, which gets its goods in Chicago or Milwaukee. We offer leading articles, of which all can judge, at the following prices:

Brown Sugar, 8 cts, usually sold at 9 cents.

Sugar House Syrup, 50 cts per gallon.

Golden " 75 " "

Cuba Molasses, 45 " "

Excellent Green and Black Tea, 60a90 cts per lb. worth 60a80 shillings.

Soap 64 cents per lb.

Smoking Tobacco, 8 cents per lb.

Best of St. George's Cod Fish at 64 cents per lb.

And Everything Else in Proportion.

Crockery at Your Own Price!

We keep nothing but of the very best quality of goods; and we offer a

Present of 1 dollar's worth of Sugar

to every person who expresses any disappointment as to

PRICE AND QUALITY.

We have also a variety of

SHELF HARDWARE,

Wooden Ware

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS!

Come and Examine.

We have adopted the system of

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

for the

LAST THREE YEARS,

as it is understood that

That We have but One Price!

and that

We Cannot be Undersold.

THIS WE WILL PROVE TO ALL

who will call and examine our

GOODS AND PRICES.

Come One, Come All

to the

HONEST ONE PRICE STORE

for

BARGAINS.

CHAPMAN BROTHERS.

Janesville, Nov. 21st, 1860. nov21dtf

Fresh Oysters at Wheelock's.

CONSTANTLY on hand, the Finest Fresh Oyster Oysters by the can, dozen, case or can, at the lowest market price. W. O. WHEELLOCK,
Janesville, Oct. 31st. oct31dtf

MORTGAGE FOR SALE

November 21st, 1860.

POPULAR PRICES.

A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S

CHEAP CASH STORE,

No. 3, Myers' New Block.

IS this Place to buy Goods of the Newest Styles, and at the

Lowest Prices.

For the Latest Styles in

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS

and TRIMMINGS

GO TO A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S.

FOR A

PLAIN OR FANCY SILK,

of the newest style and most reasonable price, be sure and go to

A. G. & O. F. Allen's Cheap Cash Store.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing

Good Hosiery,

OR ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,

will find them at

ALLEN'S ONE PRICE STORE.

A General Assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, OVERCOATING, PLAIN AND

CASSIMERES, SILK AND VELVET VEST-

INGS, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

all to be had by calling at

A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S.

Hats and Caps

of the most improved styles. Also, a large and well selected stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

of every description.

Berlin and Shetland

Congressional Proceedings.

We yield a large portion of our space to-day to the publication of the proceedings of congress, which are of more interest at this time than anything else which we can publish.

How the South Discharges its Constitutional Duties.

We have heretofore published accounts of the lynchings of citizens of this state in Mississippi and Texas, and the driving out from Mississippi of other citizens of our state who have sojourned there for business or health. The Chicago Tribune gives the following account of another Wisconsin man who has been lynched in the south because he is a republican:

A gentleman from Wisconsin was in our office last evening telling his tale of suffering from the brutality of a vigilance committee in Mississippi. He was led, by conservative talk, into confession that he had voted for Lincoln, but no sooner was that acknowledged made, than he was set upon as if he had been a wolf or a hyena. He had been with us but not with a whole skin. A pecuniary interest, not yet adjusted, forbids the publication of the particulars at present; but as soon as ordinary regard for his property, now all at stake, permits, he will prepare a statement for the press, which will illustrate the manner in which the citizens of Mississippi discharge their constitutional duties. At present his wounds speak more forcibly than words to those who see them.

In view of incidents of this kind the legislature of this state will hardly be induced to modify its laws in order to prevent the secession of states which refuse to discharge their constitutional duty of protecting our citizens in their enjoyment of the same rights that the vouchsafes to their own.

SAVING THE UNION.—The members of congress, generally, took a turn at saving the Union, on Wednesday, as may be seen by the proceedings. The best thing that congress can do is to let the secessionists alone—paying no attention to them. As long as they can excite anxiety in the country, they are in their element, but if nobody would notice them for a month to come, their occupation would be gone. Congress can do nothing that will satisfy them—not can the people of the free states. If the cotton states are determined to secede, no Union propositions or meetings can prevent them from trying it. When they commit an overt act against the laws of the Union, then the president is bound by his oath to put them down. In the meantime the only question with the whole people is shall force be used, or will we permit the seceding states to go out of the Union peaceably. That is a question for the states, and not for congress.

THE MOST UNMITIGATED SPECIMEN OF DOUBTFAITH.—We have seen the resolutions of the Union meeting at Philadelphia. We see, also, that Geo. Wm. Curtis was not permitted to lecture there for fear of a riot. If he had been a South Carolina fire eater there would have been no trouble, but he would have been obsequiously pressed to say what he pleased, though every word might have been treason or abuse of the north.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION CONVENTION.—The South Carolina secession convention meets next Monday, when she will probably declare herself out of the Union. The secession conventions of Alabama and Mississippi meet on the 7th of January; Florida on the 3d, and Georgia on the 16th of January. Other southern states, except Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, have called special sessions of their legislatures.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE BY South Carolina to Secretary Floyd to purchase a quantity of rifled muskets with sword bayonets. Mr. Miles, who made the application in person, was answered by the secretary of war that he had no power to sell the public arms, except those condemned on inspection.

THE KANSAS FAMINE GROWS IN its hideous proportions. It is said that not less than 50,000 people must be sustained for some months. If congress has power to send a ship load of provisions to Ireland to mitigate the famine in that country, can they not aid Kansas a little? They should withdraw their attention, for a short time, from the rebellious state of South Carolina, and send food and clothing to the starving women and children of Kansas.

SEVANT DODDLE'S SPEECH.—Milford (Del.) Peninsula News and Advertiser publishes the able speech of Senator Dodd, delivered in the U. S. senate in January last, on the slavery question, and calls attention to it as a "masterly discussion of an important question." Sen. D. is doing as much as any other man to spread light in the border slave states, and it is a hopeful sign of the times that such speeches as his should find favor there.

MINNIE, the famous rifle-maker, devotes his whole life to the improvement of fire arms. He is always experimenting, and may some day produce still greater results.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S PROPOSED TRIP TO this country is again talked of in Paris, and now appears to be fully decided upon. As upon the occasion of his trip to the Arctic Sea, he will be accompanied by several men of letters, professors and artists.

A couple of old toppers in some way got into a quarrel, and, for a time, hurled all the approved blackguardism of the pot-house at each other, when one determined to extinguish the other immediately. "Go, I have no more to say, I spurn you," said he, "as I do a glass of water."

An experienced old stager says, if you make love to a widow who has a daughter twenty years younger than herself, begin by declaring that you thought they were sisters.

If we were asked what physician stood at the top of his profession, we should say it was the gentleman who was in the habit of attending "patients on a monument."

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. HOUSE.—The speaker, pursuant to an order of yesterday, called the various states for propositions relating to the present condition of the country.

Mr. Tilden submitted a series of resolutions declaring among other things that representatives of all parties and sections, and devote themselves honestly and earnestly to the cause of the country. That any citizens of this republic willing to barter the public welfare for their own advantage, thus creating animosity between the states, are wholly unworthy of the confidence of the American people. That the present unfriendly feeling has arisen from the usurpations of congress and the executive. That the rights of American citizens are above congress and the president, and that territorial governments should not be compelled to derive their powers from their consent. That there shall be no legislation whatever on the subject of slavery. That every congressional district shall be entitled to one presidential elector, and each state to two on a general ticket.

Mr. John C. Calhoun submitted a preamble, declaring a conflict of opinion dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the Union concerning the true intent and meaning of the constitution relative to African slavery, and proposing amendments to the constitution to establish a dividing line similar to the Missouri compromise line, prohibiting congress from passing laws interfering with the interstate slave trade, or the rights of slaveholders in transit, or temporarily sojourning in non-slaveholding states, and declaring all state laws imposing or inflicting on the fugitive slave law, null and void.

Mr. Adams submitted resolutions declaring non-interference as the true remedy; that all state laws in conflict with the constitution and laws of congress ought to be repealed, that the fugitive slave law and all other laws ought to be repealed, that the fugitive slave law and all other laws ought to be repealed, that the fugitive slave law and all other laws ought to be repealed.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Union committee to inquire and report whether the personal liberty bills are in conflict with the constitution, and further, to inquire whether the fugitive slave law is susceptible of amendment, and to ascertain more certainly the actual condition of the fugitive.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, offered a preamble setting forth the principles on which the government is founded, and that when it threatened to become destructive to the great objects which it was intended to accomplish, every state should be placed in a condition to provide for its own security; that the laws of the United States, and that certain states are about to withdraw from the Union, etc., and concluded with a resolution instructing the select committee to inquire, among other things, whether any measure can be adopted to preserve the Union in its purity, and to secure the southern rights; and if this is not possible, then, as to a reasonable and just mode of settlement with the seceding states.

Mr. Leake offered a resolution that the constitution ought to be amended so that congress may have no jurisdiction over the question of domestic slavery in states, territories, districts, and dock yards; that it shall be the duty of congress efficiently and adequately to protect it by legislation, where it exists; that no territorial government has the power to legislate on the subject, and the right of the master over the slave, while temporarily sojourning or in transit through non-slaveholding states, shall be guaranteed and protected, and fugitive slaves shall be delivered up or be paid for by the states in which they are rescued.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, introduced a resolution instructing the committee to inquire as to the policy of declaring out of the federal union, any member thereof which aims to nullify the acts of congress.

Mr. Jenkins offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire as to the expediency of the fugitive slave law, with a view to the prompt rendition of fugitive slaves, and of giving proper compensation to owners of those not returned; also, as to the propriety of providing by constitutional amendment or congressional enactment, the protection of the rights of slaveholders in the common territories, etc.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, submitted the following: WHEREAS, One of the chief and first complaints on the part of the slaveholding states of this confederacy, is the refusal, neglect and failure of certain executives of the northern states to deliver up fugitives from justice, indicted for treason, murder and slave-stealing in said slave states; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee of 33 for the re-establishment of comity between the states, be requested to consider what, if any, further legislation is necessary, and report out the second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, for the delivery of fugitives from justice who shall flee from one state and be found in another, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which such fugitive shall have fled; and that such inquiry be made by a special view to punish all judges, attorneys general, executives, or other state officers who shall oppose the execution of said clause in the constitution, either in respect to the delivery of felons who may be indicted for treason, or murder, in attempted slave insurrection, or who may be indicted for slave stealing.

Mr. Hatcher introduced a resolution instructing the committee to report what legislation is necessary to give full effect to that part of the constitution which provides that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the slave states; and also what legislation is necessary to secure to all the people, whether residing in or traveling through any state, the full benefit of that part of the constitution which secures them against unreasonable searches and seizure in the absence of probable cause.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution declaring that the only true and effectual remedy for the discussions that now exist between the slave states and the people thereof, is in the faithful observance of the constitutional rights, and the people thereof, of all the compromises of the constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof; that the special committee of thirty-three be instructed to inquire whether any state, or the people thereof, have failed to obey and enforce the obligations imposed by the constitution; and if so, the remedy thereof; and whether any further legislation is required to secure such enforcement; that to avoid all further controversies in regard to the several territories of the United States, the said committee divide the said territories into states of a convenient size, with a view to their prompt admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Mr. Bingham introduced a resolution that the special committee of 33 report to this house such additional legislation as they may deem necessary to suppress and put down armed rebellion against the laws and authorities of the United States, protect the property thereof against unlawful seizure, and the citizens thereof against unlawful violence.

Mr. Mallory introduced a resolution constitutionally establishing a line similar to

the Missouri compromise line, providing for the admission of states, and prohibiting the interference of congress with slavery.

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution, instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave law, declaring it a felony to resist the federal officers in its execution or attempting to rescue a fugitive while in the custody of the United States marshal.

Mr. English introduced a resolution that the territory of the United States should be equally divided between the slave and non-slaveholding states; and that the recognized in the one and prohibited in the other; or section; that the right of property in slaves shall not be destroyed or impaired by congressional legislation; whenever a slave shall have been rescued, the owner shall be allowed the double value of a slave, recoverable in the state courts.

Mr. Kilgore introduced a resolution for instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave law, so as to amend the right of trial by a jury where an alleged fugitive claims to be free; when citizens of a non-slaveholding state assist in the escape of a fugitive, or in a forcible rescue, the owner of the slave shall be indemnified. Persons thus acting to be subject to criminal prosecution; and that the committee propose amendments as may be thought necessary to give satisfaction, without destroying the efficiency of the law, or without impairing the constitutional rights of any citizens of the United States.

Mr. Holman introduced a resolution declaring the rights of secession wholly unwarranted by the letter and spirit of the constitution; that mutual and common obligations rest on the federal government to enforce the laws of the United States, and to maintain the integrity of the Union.

Mr. Milnab presented a resolution providing for the sale of slaves rescued by force or violence, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. McClelland introduced a resolution resolving that the committee of thirty-three be instructed to inquire and report whether congress has constitutional power to make the people of any particular state or municipal corporation therein liable to indemnify the owner of any slave escaping into such state, and who has been rescued from rightful custody or otherwise, and also whether it is expedient to establish a special federal policy for the purpose of executing the laws of the United States, and promptly suppressing any unlawful resistance thereto; and also whether any further legislation is required to secure a prompt action and full enforcement of the guarantees of the constitution; or whether an amendment of the constitution is necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Noel introduced a resolution instructing the special committee to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of abolishing by amendment to the constitution the office of president; and of establishing in lieu thereof an executive council, consisting of three members, to be elected by districts, composed of the congressional members of each state, and each member of said council to be elected by the people of the state in which he resides; and that said special committee also be requested to take into consideration the expediency of amending the constitution so as to provide for the election of a president and vice president, and to provide for the election of a president and vice president, and to provide for the election of a president and vice president.

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Mr. Jenkins offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire as to the expediency of the fugitive slave law, with a view to the prompt rendition of fugitive slaves, and of giving proper compensation to owners of those not returned; also, as to the propriety of providing by constitutional amendment or congressional enactment, the protection of the rights of slaveholders in the common territories, etc.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Understanding that the idea prevails that coin will be demanded for state taxes, I hereby give notice that Wisconsin currency will be received by me from the town treasurers as well for state as other taxes.

J. M. BURGESS,
County Treasurer.

Meeting of the Farmers' League.

There will be a special meeting of the general league of Farm Mortgagees on the M. & M. R. R., at Janesville, on Tuesday the 18th day of the present month, at six o'clock P. M. Local leagues are entitled to five delegates.

Papers on the line of the M. & M. R. R. please copy.

JUSTUS CARPENTER, Sec'y.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Mr. Gough last evening was quite an event in our city. Many who had long known him by reputation as the ablest temperance lecturer in the country, heard him for the first time, and several who had been among his hearers in his earlier labors attended to make a comparison between former and present days. We heard him for the first time, and since hearing him we are not surprised at the wonderful power he holds over an audience. A practiced reporter might indeed give a faithful report of his language, but no language can fully describe his style of manner or the effect of his oratory. One of the most effective features in his lectures is the sudden transition exhibited in them. An incident of the most touching pathos is perhaps terminated by a humorous or even ludicrous illustration. From a flight of lofty eloquence, he drops, without warning, to the commonplace or matter-of-fact. The modulations of an inebriate interchange with the solemn voice of the death-room or the thickened utterance of a family reconciliation. Under all circumstances, he is a master of his subject, and familiar with all its uses and effects.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the pledge was circulated among the audience and a large number of signatures obtained. His visit will result in, we hope, a lasting good to individuals and the community.

—The ladies of Christ church parish are requested to meet the rector at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at the place of worship in the Ogden House block. All are requested to be present.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.—The grand jury, we learn, completed its labors last evening and was discharged. Among the indictments are the following, to which a plea has been entered:

Daniel Lovejoy for adultery, Dan'l Mapes for murder, Nicholas Shammour and John Thornton for burglary, Henry A. Ewing for larceny, Peter Olson for larceny, John T. W. Murray for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Several others were found, but as the defendants have not been arraigned, we are not at liberty to publish them.

BENI COOK VS CITY OF JANESVILLE.—The verdict in this suit was for the plaintiff, and \$427.50 awarded him.

The editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald publishes the following correspondence and comment:

"Mister Editure
Dere Ser
If thar is a deasulusion in our Nasion which parts will the Forth of July belong to jes let Me that and I no zactly which side ile jine.

We are unable to inform our correspondents who will appreciate the Fourth of July but we think belongs, of right, to Mr. Keitt of S. C. He killed the American Eagle."

The shipments of nett copper by the mines of the Ontonagon district, the past season will probably be about three thousand six hundred and twenty-five tons. Of this amount the Minnesota has produced about 2180 tons; the National 721 tons, and the Rockland 565 tons.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.
In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wigfall made the most violent secession speech of the season. The immediate cause of secession he continued is the election of the presidential candidate of the black republicans.—The people of the north must know that the present state of affairs has been brought about by the Helper book,—by the teaching of the Senator from New York (Seward) by the preaching of the pretended followers of Christ, and by teaching in your schools. Even the children are taught to hate us.—The Senator from New York had told the Wide-Awake Protestants that their services could not be dispensed with after the election, but that they would be needed to secure the fruits of victory. These are half million of unwarmed men, well drilled and the purpose of their organization is to sweep the country in which I live with fire and sword.

Mr. Seward rose and said—I want to know the ground and place where it is to take place. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Wigfall said he had seen it reported in the newspapers.

Mr. Seward said that he did not say what was reported in the newspapers. I do remember to have read a letter which I received from some unknown person of a southern state, professing to implicate something I had said in some speech of mine, but I can't tell what I may have said that could be perverted so as to imply that I ever said or intimated that the Wide-Awakes were being organized or disorganized, or anything of the kind.

I can safely say that I have never said anything which could be so understood. I hope I will not deem it necessary for me to put myself under any obligation to explain anything hereafter.

Mr. Wigfall continued and said the denial of the Senator is all I ask. I only saw a report of his speech.

Mr. Thomas was unanimously confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, as was Gov. Weller as Minister to Mexico.

MARRIED.
In Magnolia, on the 11th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. J. J. Johnson, Mr. M. S. TWINING and Miss KATE A. ROCKWOOD, all of Magnolia.

WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER.
The largest stock of Wrapping Paper ever brought to this city at Newell's, and at prices that defy comparison. In large quantities, or for retail, call on me at my place.

O. J. DEARBORN.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 14, 1860.
There was no change to note in the produce market today from yesterday. Receipts being about the same with no change in price.
We continue yesterday's quotations.
WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 75c70; fair to good dry shipping 65c60; damp and grown 58c52½; OATS—dull at 14c15c per bushel.
RYE—declined to 38c35c per 60 lbs.
CORN—old shelled 30c32c per 60 lbs. New in ear 18c22c per 70 lbs.
BARLEY—good quality 30c35c per 50 lbs., common 28c30c.
TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 1,50c1,70c per 40 lbs.
DRESSED HOGS—active and firm at 6,50c6,75c per 100 for heavy to extra heavy, and 4,75c5,25c for light.
POTATOES—plenty at 15c20c for good to choice ones.
BUTTER—wanted at 15c17c for good to choice quality.
HIDES—Green, 4c1½; Dry, 5c; Fat, 5c.
FLOUR—spring at 2,50c, per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6½c7; chickens, 5c6; SHEEP PELTS—range from 25c to 60c each.

WANTED.
A HOUSE and lot in the fourth ward. Will also exchange 50 acres of land for city property. Fifty acres of land adjoining the city, for sale cheap. A house and lot for sale in the first ward, will take MONEY, Lumber, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Liquors and Cigars, or land in payment.
Also to loan, several hundred dollars on good real estate security. For further particulars enquire of D. H. BABBITT, Office opposite the Hyatt House, Janesville, Wis.

KEROSENE LAMPS.
A Large Assortment received by Merchants' Dispatch. Some new styles never before in this market, to which we invite inspection. Also a fine lot of Shades, Tops and Wick.
TALLMAN & COLLINS.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

I AM now receiving my Fall purchases, which, with the large stock on hand, makes up (I honestly believe) the largest and best selected stock of

Custom Work

on hand, makes up (I honestly believe) the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever before offered in this market.

I WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION

of all in want of anything in this line, feeling confident that the

QUALITY AND PRICE

will prove satisfactory.

Custom Work Made to Order

from the

Best Material!

and by workmen that

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Feeling gratified for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I would ask a

Continuance of the Same,

Hoping to merit it by making and selling

GOOD WORK!

at a small advance only from prime cost.

CYRUS MINER,
Sign of "Big Book," Main Street.

Cash Paid

FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER

AT THE Hardware Store of

R. J. RICHARDSON,

August 31st, 1860.

A Dwelling House to Rent.

TO RENT.—A Good Dwelling House, only 5 minutes walk from the post office. Terms very reasonable. Inquire at this office.

nov26dtf

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Young Horse,

WARRANTED Kind and True in Saddle or Harness, can trot his mile inside of 5 minutes, and will buck clear for cash. Enquire at Clark's Grocery Store, where the Horse may be seen.

dec4dwf

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to us by note or account must settle the same before the 1st of January, 1861.—All unpaid claims will be settled at the post office without fail.

L. FIELD & BROTHER.

Janesville, Dec. 7th, 1860.

Building Stone!

MILMORE has at Monterey, the largest and best

quarry of Building Stone in the state, which he will sell cheap for cash. Orders and inquiries should be promptly filled by

IRA MILMORE.

TO RENT.

A STORE and office on West Milwaukee street—

Enquire of

FINLEY & HARLOW.

Janesville, August 15th, 1860.

WEBSTER VICTORIOUS!

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wigfall made the most violent secession speech of the season. The immediate cause of secession he continued is the election of the presidential candidate of the black republicans.—The people of the north must know that the present state of affairs has been brought about by the Helper book,—by the teaching of the Senator from New York (Seward) by the preaching of the pretended followers of Christ, and by teaching in your schools. Even the children are taught to hate us.—The Senator from New York had told the Wide-Awake Protestants that their services could not be dispensed with after the election, but that they would be needed to secure the fruits of victory. These are half million of unwarmed men, well drilled and the purpose of their organization is to sweep the country in which I live with fire and sword.

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1860 Popular Goods 1860

POPULAR PRICES.

A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S

CHEAP CASH STORE,

No. 3, Myers' New Block,

IS the Place to buy Goods of the Newest Styles, and at the

Lowest Prices.

For the Latest Styles in

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

MANTILLAS

and TRIMMINGS

GO TO A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S.

FOR A

PLAIN OR FANCY SILK,

of the newest style and most reasonable price, be sure and go to

A. G. & O. F. Allen's Cheap Cash Store.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing

Good Hosiery,

OR ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,

will find them at

ALLEN'S ONE PRICE STORE.

A General Assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, OVERCOATING, PLAIN AND

CASSIMERES, SILK AND VELVET VEST-

INGS, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

all to be had by calling at

A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S.

Hats and Caps

of the most improved styles. Also, a large and well

selected stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

of every description.

Berlin and Shetland Wools,

SPLIT, SINGLE AND DOUBLE ZEPHYRS,

all shades and colors, in quantities to suit.

No two prices. No jockeying. Goods shown plainly. Customers waited on with cheerfulness, and under no circumstances will they be annoyed with importunities to purchase goods that they do not please them. The Ladies and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call.

A. G. & O. F. ALLEN.

nov26dwf

MITCHELL'S

NEW YORK STORE!

HAVING purchased in New York the largest and

finest assortment of

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY!

ever brought to this city, we are offering them at

CHICAGO PRICES.

This is not a rehearsal of the past, nor an idle story. We will sell our goods at from

10 to 25 per cent cheaper

than any other establishment in this city can sell, which gets its goods in Chicago or Milwaukee. We offer leading articles of which all can judge, at the following prices:

Brown Sugar, 8 cts, usually sold at 9 cts.

Sugar House Syrup, 50 cts per gallon.

Golden " 75 " "

Cuba Molasses, 45 " "

Excellent Green and Black Teas, 50c60c per lb. worth 60c.

Soap 6c cents per lb.

Smoking Tobacco, 8 cts per lb.

Best of St. George's Cod Fish at 9c cents per lb.

And Everything Else in Proportion.

Crockery at Your Own Price!

We keep nothing but of the very best quality of goods; and we offer a

Present of 1 dollar's worth of Sugar

to every person who expresses any disappointment as to

PRICE AND QUALITY.

We have also a variety of

SHELF HARDWARE,

WOODEN WARE

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS!

Come and Examine:

as it is understood that

We have adopted the system of

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

for

Cash and Cash Only.

Having lived in this city for fifteen years, and having

PAID EXORBITANT PRICES

for goods for home use, we think we know what

Will satisfy the People

as to kind, quality and price. We have no

Old or Bad Debts,

therefore we can sell without having to

Charge one Customer for Losses by An

other.

GIVE US A CALL.

Opposite the Hyatt House.

Janesville, Oct. 24th, 1860.

MITCHELL'S,

nov26dwf

Fresh Oysters at Wheelock's.

CONSTANTLY on hand, the Finest Baltimore Oyster by the can, dozen cans or case, at the lowest market price.

W. G. WHEELLOCK,
Janesville, Oct. 21st.

nov26dwf

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

November 21st, 1860.

POPULAR PRICES.

A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S

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